

IN THIS ISSUE

AIR TRAVEL  
INDIAN MUSIC of MEXICO  
MUSEUM of GRAPHIC ARTS  
MEXICO's 1st. Aviatrix

Hum 2

**MEXICO**

this month



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MEXICO / this month ~ August 1960

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Dept. EG  
Mexico/This Month  
Atenas 42-601  
México 6, D. F.



HACIENDA FOR SALE

## SPECIAL INTEREST

# Preview

WHAT TO SEE, WHERE TO GO IN

august

### IN THIS ISSUE WE ARE FEATURING

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### AUGUST climate

CITY	(F) temp.	(INCHES) Rain
Acapulco	83	9.8
Cuernavaca	68	8.7
Guadalajara	68	7.9
Merida	81	5.1
Mexico, D. F.	61	4.1
Monterrey	81	2.9
Oaxaca	69	4.1
Puebla	63	5.8
Taxco	70	12.0
Tehuantepec	71	3.2
Veracruz	81	12.0

## FIESTAS AND SPECTACLES

Aug. 1-31. Nogales, Veracruz — Religious celebration in honor of town's patron saint. The spectacular dance of Los Voladores is one of the big features of this month-long fiesta.

August 8. Paracho, Michoacán — Popular fair with music, rockets, etc. Special attraction is a bull, decorated with the various ingredients used in the preparations of Shuripo, a tasty dish made of meat, several kinds of chile, onions, and spices. He is paraded through the streets on a rope by a group of señoritas gaily dressed in China Poblana costumes.

August 8-12. San Lorenzo, Chihuahua — A revelry in honor of St. Lawrence. Legend says that while a statue of this saint was being carried from the city of Chihuahua to San Antonio, Texas, during Colonial days, the cart broke down on the bank of the Rio Grande and a flood ensued, which made the people believe that St. Lawrence wished to remain on that particular spot. Therefore, a church was built in his honor and, in time, the village of San Lorenzo grew up around it.

August 10-20. Zacatlán, Puebla — Apple Fair to celebrate the harvesting of one of the chief crops of that area. Verbenas in the main plaza, popular music and dances.

August 13-16. Juchitán, Oaxaca — The Velas de Agosto, a series of colorful folklore festivals attract many visitors to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to witness the regional dances, buy the lovely craft arts typical of the area, and admire the beautiful Tehuana women.

Aug. 1-16. San Juan de los Lagos, Jalisco — This two-week festival is one of the most popular in the Republic. Charro and all types of sports events, including bullfights and horseraces. Mariachis play in the plazas and parks, while dance groups charm the crowds with the Jarabe Tapatio and other folk dances of the region.

Martyrdom of Cuauhtémoc — On August 21 the chencere dancers commemorate the capture and martyrdom of the last of Aztec kings by performing authentic dances, in costume, around his monument at the intersection of Insurgentes and Paseo de la Reforma.

Fest of the Assumption — August 15 is a big day both in the Catholic calendar and the pagan cycle that underlies it. It is the day of the Virgin of the Assumption, who is particularly identified as being the Patroness of the Cornfields. Not until churches and crosses are decorated with young ears of corn and the Virgin properly thanked, is it permissible to eat of the harvest.

Art — When you go to Chapultepec Castle, don't miss the chance to see famed muralist Juan O'Gorman at work on his Independence mural, which he is painting to commemorate Mexico's 150th Anniversary on September 15.

Ballet — Ballet continues to be a main attraction in Mexico, with French and Yugoslavian artists visiting Mexico, as well as local companies performing throughout the month.

Opera — The international season continues throughout August with five different operas scheduled, featuring renowned stars in title roles.



San Juan de los Lagos, Jalisco — The first two weeks of August finds this town whirling up one of the merriest and most popular celebrations in the Republic.

Velas de Agosto — This series of festivals, held annually from August 16 in Juchitán, Oaxaca is particularly noted for its folkloric atmosphere.

Aug. 18-26. San Luis Potosí, S.L.P. — A gay State Fair, honoring St. Louis, S.L.P.'s patron saint, especially on the day of the 25th. All types of activities, as well as general folklore, serenades and bullfights.

Aug. 20-30. Tapachula, Chiapas — Popular fair in honor of St. Augustine, patron saint of this town almost on the Guatemalan center. Dances, food, drinks, games of border. Regional dances by Chamula Indians and games of chance.

Aug. 22-25. Seyé, Yucatán — Celebration in honor of St. Bartholomew, with bullfights, typical Yucatecan music and vaquerías.

Aug. 25-30. Jalancingo, Veracruz — Religious fiestas with popular dances, such as the huapango and bamba.

chance, plays, and general merry-making especially around the Capillo del Bracho.

Aug. 28. Puebla, Puebla — Fiesta honoring St. Augustine. The streets in the neighborhood of the Church of San Agustín are decorated with colored streamers from which hang fruits of the season, particularly necklaces of nuts and pecans. Street vendors sell the famous dish Chiles en Nogada - chiles prepared with a succulent nut sauce. Dancing, rockets, music, puppet shows, etc.

## ART

Chávez Morado — The latest works of this artist may be seen at the Galería de Arte Mexicana (Milán 18).


Oils — Paintings by Enrique Rebollado may be seen during this month at the Galería Tuso (Hamburgo 68).

Renowned Mexican Painters — Permanent exposition and sale of select paintings by such outstanding artists as Anguiano, Lazo, Mérida, Michel, Montenegro, Rivera, Rodríguez, Lozano, etc. I.N.B.A.'s Salón de la Plástica Mexicana (Puebla 154).

Drawings by Rivera — An exhibit featuring drawings by the late Diego Rivera and oil paintings by other well known Mexican artists. Via Condit (Flores & Hamburgo).

Alameda Park — A special exhibition of contemporary Mexican sculpture may be seen scattered throughout the central Alameda Park. Just about all of Mexico's present day sculptors are represented: Zárriga, Escobedo, De la Vega, Peraza, Ortega, Marín, Castillo, Chávez Morado, Betancourt, Soriano, G. Cabrera, G. Botley, Bracho, and many others. Exhibit scheduled to run indefinitely. (Av. Juárez).

Contemporary Mexican Artists — A special exposition of paintings, engravings, sculpture, and ceramics, featuring 20 different artists, such as Alberto Isaac, caricaturist; Arturo Ontiveros, painter and muralist; Vicente Rojo, painter; and Roberto Montenegro, sculptor. At the close of the exhibit, there will be an auction of the works in benefit of the Instituto Mexicano de Rehabilitación. Galerías Glantz (Génova 70).



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## THEATRE

Córcega and Emilia Carranza. Teatro del Músico (Vallarta & Monumento a la Revolución, tel. 46-81-50). Nightly 7:30 & 9:45; Sundays 5 & 8 p.m.

**Hebrew Theater** — Every Monday during the month of August the Instituto Israelita de México will present works in Hebrew at the Teatro Israelita (behind the Teatro del Bosque at the National Auditorium, tel. 20-46-40).

## DANCE

**Paris Ballet** — On August 19, 22, 24 & 25, Daydé and Renault, stars of the Opera Ballet of Paris, will be presented at the Palacio de Bellas Artes, 9 p.m.

**Folkloric Ballet of Bellas Artes** — This group continues to present special programs of folk dances of Mexico every Sunday morning at 9 a.m. in the Palacio de Bellas Artes. The famous Tiffany Glass Curtain is displayed during these performances.

**Folkloric Ballet of Yugoslavia** — The famous Yugoslavian Ballet Company, "Mosayev" on August 26, 27 & 28 will appear at the Palacio de Bellas Artes, 9 p.m.

**Classic Ballet** — The Ballet de Camara de Nellie Hopie will offer concerts on August 24, 25, 27 & 31 at the Teatro del Bosque (behind National Auditorium) at 8:30 p.m.

## MUSIC

**Concert Series** — The musical association Manuel M. Ponce, A. C. presents a special series of concerts in the Sala Ponce of the Palacio de Bellas Artes every Wednesday at 9 p.m.

August 3 — Mezzo soprano Julia Araya, accompanied at piano by Armando Montiel Olvera, interprets works of Monteverdi, Carissimi, Cavalli, Brahms, Musorgsky, Pizzetti and other composers.

August 10 — Soprano Rosa Rodríguez, accompanied by Armando Montiel Olvera, features songs by Gasparini, Handel, Brahms, Weber and Falla.

August 14 & 24 — Programs still pending as MTM goes to press.

August 31 — Concert by the Opera de Cámara.

**Popular Music Festival** — Every Sunday from 12:00 to 2:00 p.m. in the main parks and gardens of the city, such as Chapultepec Park, the Alameda Central Park, the Alameda of Santa María, Coyoacán, and others.

**Choral Concerts** — The Coro de Madrigalistas will offer a series of concerts every Monday night, under the direction of Maestro Luis Sandi, in the Palacio de Bellas Artes, 7 p.m.

**Madrugada** — Suspense comedy by Spanish playwright Buero Vallejo. Directed by Luis G. Basurto, featuring Ofelia Guilmáin, José Baviera, and Carlos Navarro. Teatro Once de Julio (Dr. Vértiz 668, between Xala & Morena; tel. 19-56-90 Ext. 35). Nightly 7:30 & 10:00; Sundays 5 & 8 p.m.

**El Viaje de la Vida** — Scheduled to continue its run in August, this modern version of the Greek tragedy of Clitemnestra, adapted by Herbert Cobey, features Maria Douglas, Eduardo Fajardo and Maria Idalia. Presented in the round, it is directed by Xavier Rojas. Teatro El Granero (behind National Auditorium, tel. 20-43-31). Nightly 8:30; Saturday 7:15 & 9:45; Sundays 5 & 8 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.

**Cinco Minutos Antes** — Italian playwright's Aldo de Benedetti's original comedy, which points out the necessity of confidence in love. Directed by Enrique Alonso and stars Carmen Molina and Lorenzo de Rodas. Teatro de la Esfera (next to the Cine Ariel, Ejército Nacional, tel. 20-97-85). Nightly 8:30; Saturdays 7:15 & 9:45; Sundays 5 & 8 p.m. Closed Wednesdays.

**El Difunto Protesta** — This diverting comedy by Harry Segall continues its run. Directed by Enrique Rambal, it stars Bárbara Gil, Miguel



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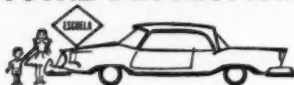
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## SPORTS

**Box-Fights** — Daily starting at 6:30 p.m., "El Palenque" arena. Opposite the "El Toreo" Bullring at Cuatro Caminos, Estado de México. Betting allowed here. Several main fights.

**Bullfights** — Novilladas (semi-pro bullfights) are staged at different bullrings in Mexico City during the Fall Season previous to the regular professional Winter Season. The best novillero talent perform in these novilladas such as Rafael Rodríguez, Víctor Huerta and Rafael Fernández.

**Charros** — Mexican Charros work out every Sunday at 11 a.m. at the following ranches:

Rancho "La Tapatia", Calzada del Molino del Rey near the president's residence.

"Rancho del Charro", Avenida del Ejército Nacional.

"Rancho Santa Anita", Calzada de la Viga, Santa Anita,

"Rancho Grande de la Villa", at the foot of Los Indios Verdes, off the Laredo Highway.

**Hípódromo de las Américas** — Lomas de Sotelo, Mexico City. Racing Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays — 170 racing dates during the 1959-60 season. The first parade to the post at 2 p.m. Eight race program. Selección "1-2" on second and last races. Pari - Mutuel betting machines available. The following classic race will be the only one run during August: Clásico General Lázaro Cárdenas, August 14th, for a 30,000 pesos added purse, for three-year olds and over born in Mexico, at a 5 1/2 furlongs distance. Puet Gate. Automatic Photo Chart Camera at the finish line. Track length 6 1/2 furlongs.

**Boxing** — Arena Coliseo, Perú 77. Fights are scheduled at 9 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays, and Saturdays at the larger Arena México, Doctor Río de la Loza 94.

**Soccer** — Professional Football matches are held Sundays at the Estado Universitario off Avenida Insurgentes Sur at the National University of Mexico premises. A preliminary is offered at 10 a.m.

**Nestling** — Arena Coliseo, Perú 77. Matches on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8.30 p.m. and at 5 p.m. on Sundays.

## OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN COMING MONTHS

**150 Years of Mexican Independence** — Big celebrations are planned for September, which will mark a century and a half of freedom for Mexico. A "Caravana Histórica" is being planned for September 15 in the Zócalo; the National Auditorium will feature a "Magna Festival de la Independencia", a spectacular historical review; and there will be the first presentation of "Nicolás Bravo", a Mexican opera written to commemorate the anniversary.

**II Bienal Panamericana de Pintura, Escultura y Grabado** — A large exposition of Inter-American painting, sculpture and engraving will open September 5 in the Palacio de Bellas Artes' Museo Nacional de Arte Moderno, as well as throughout all the art galleries affiliated with the I.N.B.A.

**Home Fair** — All the countries of America will participate in Mexico's Feria del Hogar, which will be held from September 17 to October 17 in the National Auditorium.

**Theater** — The Palacio de Bellas Artes will present, during the first half of next month, performances by the Teatro Nacional Popular, starring renowned French artist Jean Villar and María Cázares.

**Ballet** — The Folkloric Ballet of Bellas Artes is set to run for the rest of the year. In September the Official Ballet Company of Bellas Artes will open its season, which will offer a series of concerts devoted to Modern Mexican Dance through October. Next month the Hindu Ballet Company and a group of the Ballet Bolshoi are also slated to visit Mexico City.

**Symphony** — The National Symphony Orchestra of Mexico begins its second season of concerts at the Palacio de Bellas Artes, beginning September with Roumanian director Sergio Celibidache conducting. The orchestra will then continue to be active for the rest of the year.

**Los Remedios** — September 8 will see pilgrims by the thousands flocking to the shrine of this famous Virgin, who is said to have been brought to Mexico by Cortés and to have aided the Spaniards in their conquest. The conflicts of this little image, no larger than a doll, with that other famous Virgin, the Virgin de Guadalupe, patroness and protectress of the Indians, can be noted throughout Mexican history and legend.

**Día de la Raza** — Besides being Columbus Day, October 12 marks the opening of the racing season in Mexico where it is, appropriately enough, usually referred to as "The Day of the Race".

# this month IN ACAPULCO

by John Prescott

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**Acapulco, Gro.**

Acapulco's fine array of hotels and restaurants will soon be joined by a floating café. The owners and guests may venture out to sea, for a short day or night run,

The ferryboat, San Leandro, is the last of the San Francisco Bay ferries. Near the end of 1959, the short but adventurous run to nearby Oakland was terminated.

The Mexican corporation, Fomento Turístico Marítimo, S. A., purchased the ship for the reasonable sum of about \$40,000 (US dls), which shows that she is still considered sea-worthy;

The conversion from ferryboat to a plush nightclub will take time. It is being accomplished in the bay area, though the ship is seaworthy enough to take the long voyage from San Francisco down the Lower California shoreline, thence to drop anchor at her new home port, Acapulco.

The ship will have two open-air dance

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pavilions, a swank restaurant accommodating 500, and a cocktail lounge for 350. There is also to be a small movie theater.

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# From our readers

## DE VEZ EN CUANDO

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

I have been reading with considerable interest your very informative magazine and would like to congratulate you on your personal contributions.

In particular, I would be very appreciative if you could supply me with the names and addresses of the publications you mention which publish financial news in the English language. I was particularly interested in your reference to Mortgage Bonds and Mutual Funds, and would be happy if you could include any details on these — and any personal feeling you have on this subject.

Written sincerely,  
Harry Hone.  
Wilmington, Delaware, USA.

Thank you very much for your interest in my articles. Then main thing I am driving at to the Statesider is the comparative safety and vastly greater income he can enjoy through well-chosen Mexican investments. Those that we advertise are carefully screened by the National Banking Commission before such authority is granted. Writing to any of these firms will secure their latest prospectus. It would be favoritism on my part to choose them for you.

Very sincerely yours,  
Eliot Gibbons  
Assoc. Editor.

## NI MODO

Original of Your Enclosed Card  
Dear Mexico, This Month:

I was, to put it mildly, very fascinated to reach out in the wrapping carton from my delicatessen and find the enclosed card all wrapped in non-combustible shavings . . . and so I must take this means to let you know where I found the card. On the other hand, since you request that any finder (if they don't mind) to drop you a line. I don't mind, since I plan to take my wife and daughter to Mexico during the Christmas holiday. Perhaps, you have an old magazine about Me-

xico, This Month that would love to be read by three non-Spanish speaking Peons? If so, please send it to us with whatever admonition you care to make. Maybe we can bring you over something from this Land of Eden when we come. What would you like? G'wan, tell us!

Cordially,  
Morrie Guss  
United Supply Company  
Los Angeles, California.

Vol. VI. No. 8,

August, 1960

## MEXICO/ this month

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Our Cover: Vlady  
Comments on the  
coming of the  
Jet age to Mexico.

## MEXICO/ this month



MEXICO/ this month - August 1960

This little book  
(M T M's sign),  
swiped from  
the Aztec codices, means  
words, music, wind and  
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# person to person

Our welcome back to the editorial seat consists largely of mail, reflecting many interesting things going on in the minds of our readers Stateside. Among them, though, something that we just plain and simple don't understand.

We have letters severing relations with MTM and Mexico generally, for the reason that, so we are told, it is reported in many U.S. papers that the Mexican people seem to have all gone overboard on a hate binge versus the USA, while rushing to the arms (excuse it please, no pun intended), of the Soviet stepper-uppers wooing that man Castro.

It would seem as if this impression was created by the public statement of Congressional leader Sánchez Piedras, that "we love our Cuban brethren" — it being taken for granted, apparently, that when a congressman in the United States talks, he is talking for Congressman X, whereas when a congressman in Mexico talks he is making national policy; and moreover, that he also means an awful lot of sinister and threatening things between the lines of what he actually said.

The conclusions thereby being drawn, would seem to have brought us to another of those totally irrelevant and wildly emotional moments of which there have been so many in the hundred years or so of "l'affaire Mexico — US." The clashes, jockeyings, hurt feelings, bitter angers, and struggles for the upper hand, are long since of the character of an affair of love, or, more precisely, of people so entangled with and dependent upon each other's faithfulness that any fears along that line bring on a touch — or more! — of what is known by youth as feeling shook.

Let's look at some prosaic facts. Item: for some time there has been an impression in financial circles here that the U.S. government had more or less promised to take care of an interesting quantity of Mexico's surplus sugar. The average runs into several hundred thousand tons. Two days or so before

the Sanchez Piedras statement, United States Secretary of Agriculture Benson let it be known that the amount to be purchased would be something like ten thousand tons; and not at the price paid for Cuban (American companies) sugar, but at 2-3 cents a pound less. (Footnote: the order was upped post-Sánchez Piedras, to over two hundred thousand tons.) People who saw between the lines of Sánchez Piedras' statement some sort of announcement that Mexico loves not only Cuba but Russia, might find it interesting to read between the lines of that sugar deal also, and guess, if they will, exactly what went on to make so radical a switch possible, especially before the first unhappy ten-thousand ton announcement.

From this far away and very isolated spot, we would like to report fact two: it is the impression of the Cubans that the American government is trying to bully them, and this is also to a considerable extent the impression in Mexico and other Latin American countries. Having indubitably been bullied themselves, Mexicans often hair-trigger to any merest hint of a suggestion of this, so, though they may be looking just as askance at Castro as you are, they figure it's up to the Cubans who they want at the head of their government; and in answer to Mr. Monroe they quote Sr. Juarez: "Respect for others' rights is peace."

Let's clarify this a little. For example, suppose Britain's Mr. McMillan got it into his head that Kennedy is a communist and demanded that all Americans boycott him and support Adlai Stevenson instead. Supposing, moreover, that Mr. McMillan also decided that because Nelson Rockefeller's son has been reporting from Japan that those riots were not communist-cooked, the Rockefellers are fellow-travellers, spies, agents, traitors, communists of course! And you get those people out of office or else...! This sounds crazy? Yet, it is exactly how quite a bit of what comes

out of the mouths of our official spokesmen, or gets said in the U.S. press, looks at the Latin American point-of-reception.

You would want to know why McMillan did not take the trouble to check the facts before sounding off first.

It is equally confusing to people hereabouts, to grasp what seems to be the American point of view regarding what happens to American companies in their countries. To wrap the flag around American sugar, or any other business suffering momentarily from social upheavals abroad, is no doubt very desirable from the viewpoint of said companies, and their stockholders. But, are the American people prepared to go to war on such issues? As a matter of intelligent handling, indeed, do all American companies abroad want such issues made on a military, or pressure basis?

It is the experience of many, that such methods aren't advisable, for the prosaic reason that the results have often not been good. Wouldn't it be a good idea to look at the Cuba problem, (and others of the same sort that are extruding all over contemporary history) in the same way as other business problems are examined — for example as a production problem in this case? Figures, statistics, conditions — realities in other words. And wouldn't it be a welcome idea, to most Americans, to be presented with politics abroad, in this form, rather than as one long procession of gibbering, menacing, uncontrollable and desperately dangerous boogie-men?

We find it hard to believe, even at this uninformed distance, that the American people, essentially so sane, and so loving of tolerance, fairness, consideration and common-sense, are, in the first place, really afraid of Castro, and second, really convinced that the best way to solve international clashes, binds, dilemmas or other delicacies is to go rushing around talking rough and brandishing big Polarises.

Mostly we're wondering what on earth is happening to the traditional American ways of doing things, meaning not international politics but just people. We'd very much appreciate knowing, and invite enlightenment, please. Or as the Lord told Isaiah to tell those other upset folks, "Come, let us reason together..." A. B.

## NATIONAL PANORAMA

### MEXICO IN OPERATION PAN-AMERICA

As released to MEXICO this month  
by the Research Division of the  
Nacional Financiera

Mexico headed the recent meeting of the Nine Countries, at which concrete measures were sought to carry out principles accepted in the long tradition of inter-American discussions.

The brand new Inter-American Development Bank is an outstanding achievement of the series of commissions, studies, and discussions associated with Operation Pan-America, the tag suggested by Brazil in 1958. Mexico would like to see the Bank exercise flexible practices in obtaining and channeling funds, within sound banking norms. At the meeting of the Nine, this country proposed that the bonds to be issued by the new Institution as one means of raising funds, be permitted tax-exempt yields in all the member countries, as is the case in Mexico. It also proposed that they be considered eligible investments for institutional sources like insurance companies, trust funds and savings banks in member countries and be used as collateral for foreign credits. On the lending side, the Bank has authority to provide funds jointly with other institutions. In order to fulfill its aims the Bank should operate to increase the total flow of resources to the developing Latin-American countries and not compete with existing sources.

Mexico also advocates the elimination of double taxation on foreign investment on the principle of taxing exclusively in the country where the income is produced.

On another issue, more rapid and effective consultations among producing and consuming countries should be made through the specialized organs on cotton, sugar, tin, wheat and coffee in order to meet the serious problem of market instability for these Latin American export products. International lending institutions should also contribute, to this end, by carefully screening projects directed to increasing the output of primary products facing already saturated markets.

## News and Comment

CEDAM, initials that regular readers recall, means, in some strange way, exploring the ocean floor of Yucatan and Quintana Roo, Cozumel, and the Islas de Mujeres for the treasure and the historic ships wrecked in these waters.

Announcements have been coming along of spectacular finds, old warships, as yet not completely identified, of cannons, ships timbers now coral encrusted, Mayan caverns—probably sacred wells. And to bring things into the last century, identification of the graves of Jean Lafitte and his illustrious brother.

Tantalizing stuff. And as we can check out these exciting activities we shall bring them to you. This is mentioned only to state that during July there was cause to pause and reflect on the antiquity of Mexico's history, and upon the coming of the jet age to Mexico. Exploration on two frontiers.

**A** recent and rare delight was seeing Americans carrying around portable short wave radios during the political conventions. Many became rather misty-eyed at all the name-calling, the viewing with alarm, and the huge and lovely family row that is an American nominating convention, and the ensuing campaign. Most Mexicans regarded it as another mystery from across the border, but seemed to appreciate that something exciting and wonderful must be going on. The drama of such events is infectious. And while several people could be heard to say, "How can they beat that tic-

ket—Kennedy and Johnson?", others would way say, "It's a landslide for Nixon". The Mexican's I observed overhearing this would occasional ask, "Whatsa matter?"

**d**uring July, Mexicans as well Americans were shocked at reports of a plot to assassinate Ambassador Robert C. Hill. The Mexican police reported it, the FBI investigated it, and the rumors and threats were found to be based on fact.

Ambassador Hill just back from a vacation trip to the U. S. was not perturbed by any of it. He went about the swift completion of his usually very busy rounds. The Mexican police put a guard at his disposal. He declined.

C. L.

**IN PRAISE OF BUMS** by ABEL QUEZADA  
MEXICO CITY WOULD NOT LOOK LIKE A GREAT METROPOLIS IF OUR STREETS WERE NOT FULL OF FIRST CLASS BUMS. AS IS WELL ESTABLISHED, 30% OF THE URBAN POPULATION CONSISTS OF BUMS AND HALF OF THESE ARE OF THE FIRST CLASS.

THEIR FUNCTION IS TO CIRCULATE IN THE STREETS AND FREQUENT SOCIAL GATHERING PLACES

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS BUMS IN ACTION.

WITHOUT THEM OUR CAPITAL COULD NEVER MANAGE TO LOOK LIKE A GREAT METROPOLIS BECAUSE THE REST OF THE INHABITANTS ARE ALL IN THEIR OFFICES WORKING AND THEREFORE ARE OF NO DECORATIVE USE IN THE STREETS.

I HAVE SOME BUSINESS TO TAKE UP WITH YOU.  
MOREOVER, SINCE IN MEXICO IT IS EASY TO LIVE OFF "STORIES" WHILE BEING A MEMBER OF THE FIRST CLASS.  
MAN WHO WORKS AND UNDERSTANDS.

OUR BUMS TURN OUT TO BE PEOPLE WHO ARE WELL BRED, TELL GOOD JOKES AND IN GENERAL ONE COULD NOT IMAGINE THIS METROPOLIS WITHOUT THEM. LET US ENCOURAGE THEIR SPECIES SO THAT THEY WILL NOT GET DISCOURAGED AND CEASE TO BE BUMS.



## CUAUHTEMOC'S DAY

By government decree the figure most embodying the Spirit of Mexico is Cuauhtémoc, last of the great Aztec emperors. The commemoration of his courage and martyrdom gets a double shot. On the 13th the fall of the City to the Spaniards, and on the 21st. his capture. Spectacular dances are held at the statue: intersection of Reforma and Insurgentes.

in August



A modern Cuauhtémoc takes "The fifth Sun" seriously

Photo Marilú Pease

## THREE FAMOUS BATTLES

In quick succession three famous battles are celebrated. The battles of Puebla, Churubusco, and Chapultepec from July and into September are grim reminders of the American campaign and the expansion of U. S. territory.



## FEAST

August 15 is the fiesta of the Virgin of the Assumption, who is also the Patroness of the cornfield and the harvest. Churches are decorated with a marvelous baroque facade of corn and products of the harvest. This touches off a fair lasting the rest of the month. Then on the 30th the devil cuts loose, rolls in the grass and fields, thus making it unsafe to harvest the crops after that. August fiestas in the vineyard regions during the latter half of the month give a true Bacchanalian flavor to the end of summer.

Entrance of los "Yankees" into Puebla.





Photo CMA

Crew lines up in front of vintage model plane to celebrate CMA's first commercial flight in 1924.

MEXICO

## AIR TRAVEL

Monday, July 4, 1960, dawned like so many other summer days. Warmth, Clouds. And as the day grew, the clouds thickened, lowered, became somber. The mountains of Mexico vanished into the moving cloud banks to occasionally reappear as the clouds scudded across the sky. It was bound to rain.

Then there was an awesome sound, almost unearthly. Even the most sophisticated residents stopped and stared heavenward. Skimming along overhead oblivious to everything was one of the world's most beautiful aircraft — the de Havilland Comet 4-C.

The onlookers looked about aware of being in on an event of history. But the moment was already behind them. They smiled reassuringly at each other, at any casual passerby. They wanted to tell each other that it was here — and what did it mean? It had come with a suddenness and sound and fury we have grown to expect, but yet are never used to, and in a second a new age had dawned.

The JET AGE was here. CMA (Compañía Mexicana de Aviación) had inaugurated regular commercial service between Mexico City and Los Angeles. Soon to follow were schedules to San

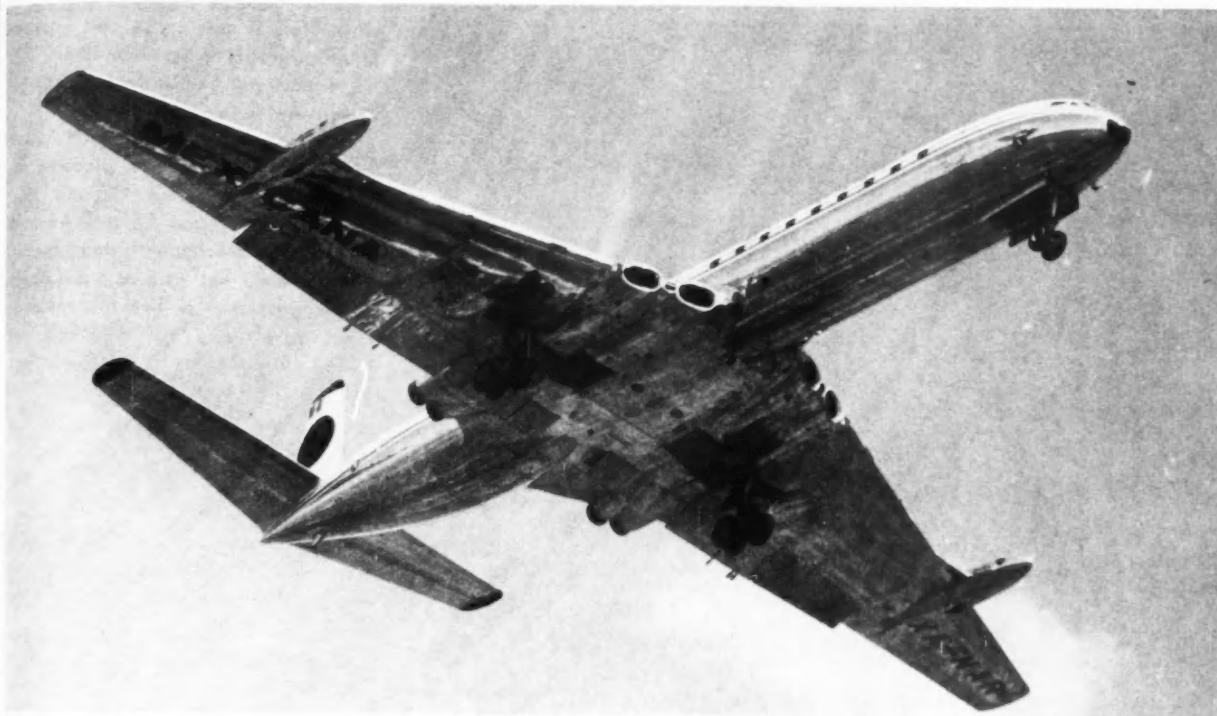
Antonio, Chicago, and possibly Havana.

The wonderment still lingers. What does it mean to be less than two hours from San Antonio and Houston, around three to Los Angeles and Chicago, and ten hours to Amsterdam? The impact of all this has not yet been felt. What it will bring is rather like the moments during nominations at

U. S. political convention — who will be nominated? We know that the progress ushered in will snowball. Months or maybe years later the full impact of the event can be evaluated.

*Inbound and outbound travelers are sometimes treated to a superior view of North America's oldest metropolis.*





*Comets cut Mexico City - Los Angeles flight time to just over three hours to inaugurate jet flight in Mexico. This fall Chicago and San Antonio join the Comet's trail. Below: Canadian Pacific's banquets in the sky*

For Mexico the milestone seems incredible. The burro is still widely used in the Republic. Roads are being opened to new territories. They started building the roads in 1930. And there is an expansion of rail travel and services also on the boom of the economy.

Air travel got under way in 1924, when CMA initiated the Tampico-Tuxpan route. Their route was 148 kms. Today it is over 12,000 kms.

With the opening of the air routes came the international treaties, the regulatory controls, the training programs, the safety measures, and the whole industry of life in the air.

Airports have been constructed, and like so many are being constantly reconstructed. Newer and heavier runways to accommodate all types of planes are needed. New radio systems, more hangar space, mechanical facilities, servicing areas, customs offices, immigration centers, and the passenger terminals have been quite literally

*(See following page)*



Photo Canadian Pacific



Photo Western Airlines

*Air travelers to Mexico glimpse some of the most spectacular breath-taking mountains in the world.*

*(From preceding page)*

mushrooming all over Mexico. The end is not yet in sight.

For instance the Mexico City International Airport is an example that can be cited as typical. First it was a military field across the road from its present location. Then it expanded

and got its own area. During the 1950's a new center was constructed to handle passenger and cargo traffic and provide all the services needed in international air travel. Recently a new site was acquired out north of the City and west of the Laredo high-

*International travelers recognize the tropical splendor of Acapulco's modern exotic flight center.*



way. Here a new cargo and International airport is to be constructed. The old airport will handle local traffic — exclusively within the country.

With expanding traffic, it is hoped that this will handle the planned for increases. Now Japan, Canada, Europe, and South and Central America are linked to Mexico with daily flights.

It would be well to give a run down on the lines that service this international travel, and how you can get to and from Mexico as easily as you may wish. In later issues we will cover inter-line travel, and travel in the Republic, and still later the charter and helicopter service for really out of the way places.

**CMA:** Routes direct to Los Angeles, San Antonio, Chicago, and Havana. Jet Comet service on the Golden Aztec flight.

**KLM:** The oldest air line in the world became the first foreign airline to offer jet service, when DC-8's started on July 13 to link Mexico City with Houston, Texas; Montreal, Canada; and Amsterdam, Holland. The whole run takes around 10 hours.

**WESTERN AIRLINES:** With the signing of the treaty in 1957, which opened Mexico to air travel by international airlines, Western inaugurated a Los Angeles - Mexico City non-stop flight. It is the first through service from all west coast cities to serve Mexico.

**AIR FRANCE:** Super Star Liners (Constellations) connect Mexico with New York and Paris, with four flights per week.

**AERONAVES:** This Mexican airline has a record of service back to 1934. Like the rest it has been booming. Recently Aerolineas merged with it. Service is throughout the Republic, the border cities, to New York,

**EASTERN AIR LINES:** Golden Falcon's DC-7's have daily service to New York.

*(See page 23)*





Juan Rulfo

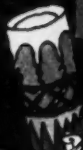
## MUSIC MAKERS OF MEXICO

*Ancient Indian music was mostly rhythmic, produced by drums and rattles, flutes and conch shells. Native musicians were quick to adapt European instruments, brought by the Spaniards, to local forms. In back parts of the country, these can still be heard.*

*(See page 16)*



SERI ONE  
STRING VIOLIN



YAQUIS



HUICHOLAS



VINTAGE  
JUKEBOX

THE BANDSTAND  
ON THE PLAZA IN  
ALL MEXICAN TOWNS



GUADALAJARA



PARACHO



METEPEC  
SIRENS



CAPUL

# MUSIC MAKERS of MEXICO

MTM GUIDE TO GUITARRISTS, FLAUTISTS, HARPISTS,  
VIOLINISTS, AND BEATERS UPON MARIMBAS, DRUMS,  
TEPONAXTLIS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS OF  
LOCAL OR FOREIGN ORIGIN, AS FOUND  
THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLIC, AS INTER-  
PRETED BY PEDRO FRIEDEBERG.

MONTERREY

SEA SHELLS  
AND SKULLS -  
TOTONAC MUSIC

HUEHUETL  
AND TEPONATZLI  
DRUMS.

VERACRUZ

MEXICO CITY  
OFFICIAL  
ORGAN GRINDER

CHIANS

OAXACA  
MUSICAL TOYS

APULCO

CHAMULA

MAYAN MUSICIANS  
BONAMPAK

MARIMBA

RA

# MUSIC MAKERS

(From page 13)

By Frederic Mulders.

Mexico has a tremendous wealth of folklore and folk music, much of which is of pre-Cortesian origin. It is only logical that in the course of recent centuries a folk music, called *mes-* in populated areas where the Mexicans and the Spaniards have freely *tizo* has developed in which European and particularly Spanish elements dominate. This, however, is most true mixed. In the more inaccessible regions, or where the Spaniards had no interest, the deserts in the north, the cactus fields of middle Mexico, and the mountain highlands or the jungle lowlands of the south, the Indian was able to maintain, to greater or lesser degree, his tribal setup, his own language and cultural expressions. There an authentic Indian music is still to be found.

But what kind of music did the Indians have before the Spaniards arrived? From the enormous quantities of musical instruments that are still dug up in Mexico's soil, we know that music was very important in prequest times. Examples have been preserved of ancient drums of all types and sizes; of a primitive xylophone, the two or four tone *teponaztli*; of whistles, *ocarinas*, pan flutes; single, double, triple, even quadruple flutes with single mouthpieces; trumpets; rasps; all sorts of rattles; and so on. A unique feature of many of these pre-Cortesian instruments was the use of special resonating devices and vibrators, for instance, the use of water with certain drums, or with certain wind instruments, which produced very strange acoustical effects.

A study of this wealth of instruments reveals that the various Indian civili-

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*An oil drum takes on ancient flavor to accompany an old-style clay flute.*



Photo Marilú Pease

*A hollowed out tree trunk makes this authentic native drum.*



Photo Marilú Pease



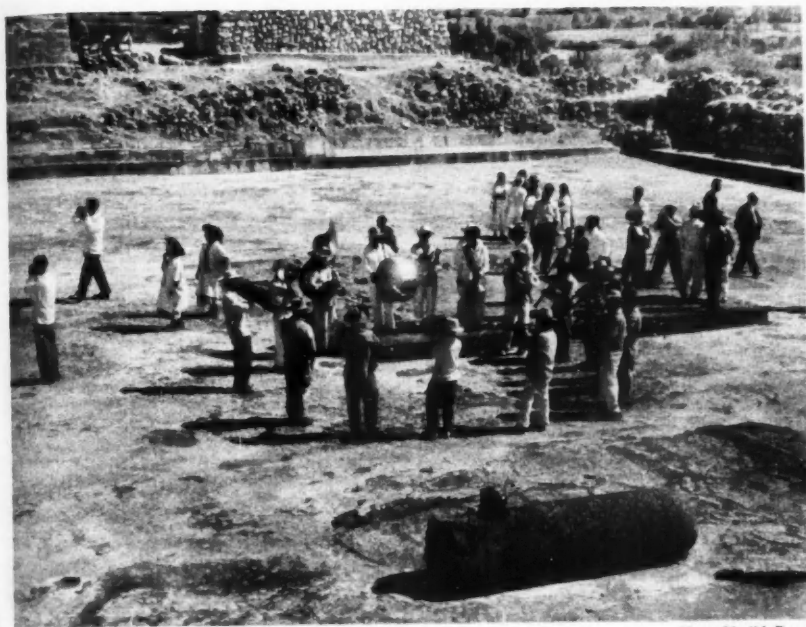


Photo Marilú Pease

**A local brass band rehearses at the ruins of Mitla, near Oaxaca.**



Photo Marilú Pease

zations from earliest times employed an amazing variety of well developed scales. Multiple flutes have been discovered which produce up to seventeen tones and sound two, three, or four notes simultaneously. From these, it is suggested that certain Indian civilizations might have developed a system of harmony somewhat similar to the European organum and descant of the 10th century.

The Aztecs, however, perhaps bound by religious motives, apparently stuck to a simple pentatonic system. According to the chronicler Sahagún, Aztec youth got a most thorough education in dance and music. This is understandable, because a misstep or a false note during a religious performance was punished by death.

Information about what melodies were played on flutes or were sung does not exist. A number of outstanding Mexican musicologists have engaged in most laborious investigations of the scarce documents throwing some light on the subject. One of these documents is a collection of chants in the Nahuatl language, *Cantares Mexicanos*, collected by the great chronicler Sahagún. Unfortunately, Sahagún not being a musician was unable to notate music.

By a very ingenious system, however, of your particles, *ti ki to ko*, it is supposed that he managed to indicate the melodies as well as the rhythms of the accompanying four tone *teponaztli*. *Ti ki to ko*, in descending sense, may have been the skeleton of the pentatonic scale *do la sol mi*. But this is as far as I want to go into musicological details. I intended only to show you the travails of the Mexican musicologist, obsessed by never-ending formulas of *ko to ko to ti ki to to to to ti ki ti ki ti ko ti ko ti ti ti ko*.....

Of extreme musicological interest is the task of investigating and recording

(See page 24)

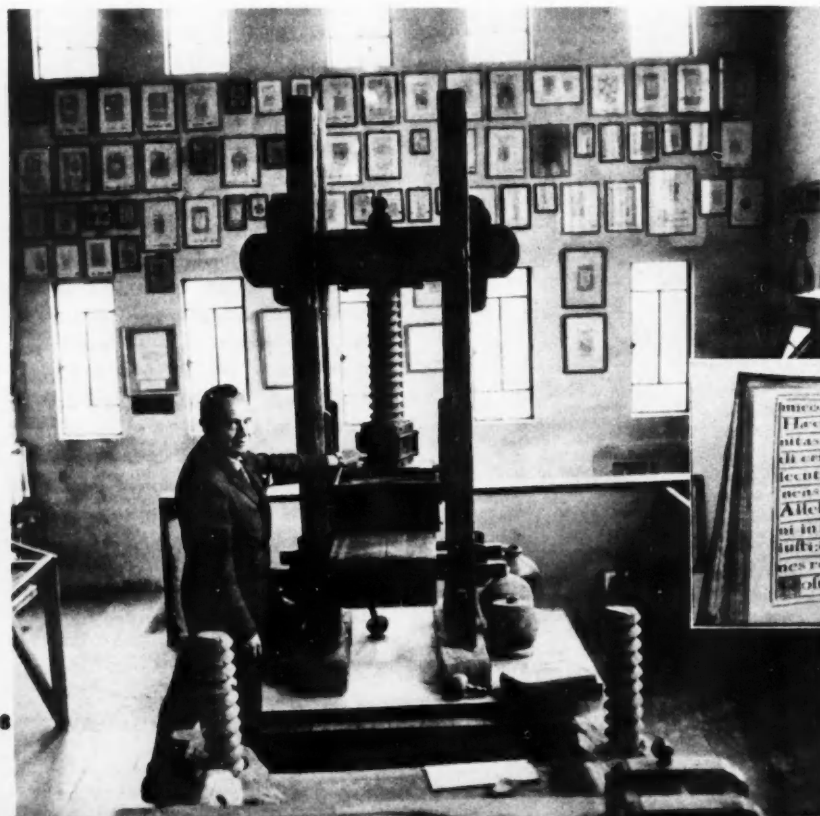
**A full-bellied "guitarrón" gives sonorous beat to a Mariachi group.**



In this early painting Juan Pablos and his staff demonstrate to Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza the art of printing. This press is photographed below.

## *The Echániz Collection*

# ANCIENT AMERICAN PRINTING METHODS



A printer's hobby  
Is now the world's  
Finest collection.

Photographed for Mexico/This Month  
by Marilú Pease.

An old home on a narrow stone street in Mexico City houses what experts have called the world's most complete collection of primitive printing methods. The Porfirian-style house, faded now from its once bright blue, contains not only the first printing press used in the Americas and the first book that was printed here, but also an extensive collection of ancient Mexican printing tools that antedate European techniques by centuries.

The collection is the work of a man who is a publisher and from a family of printers, in a country where this profession has been a cherished and often brilliant art as well as a tradition passed on from father to son throughout generations. Don Guillermo Echániz, has gathered together well over half of the extensive assortment, it was begun by his father and became part of the son's printer's legacy.

The Echániz family began collecting in 1920, when Don Guillermo's father happened to see workmen burning some wood and metal plates to recover the metal. He recognized the pieces as clichés or metal cuts for the printing of playing cards of an earlier century, and promptly bought the lot.



The first Book printed in the New World.

At Left: Echániz shows off his press



Rotary presses, predating the Spanish Conquest, reveal craftsmanship in motifs that are avidly copied today by the world's leading artists.

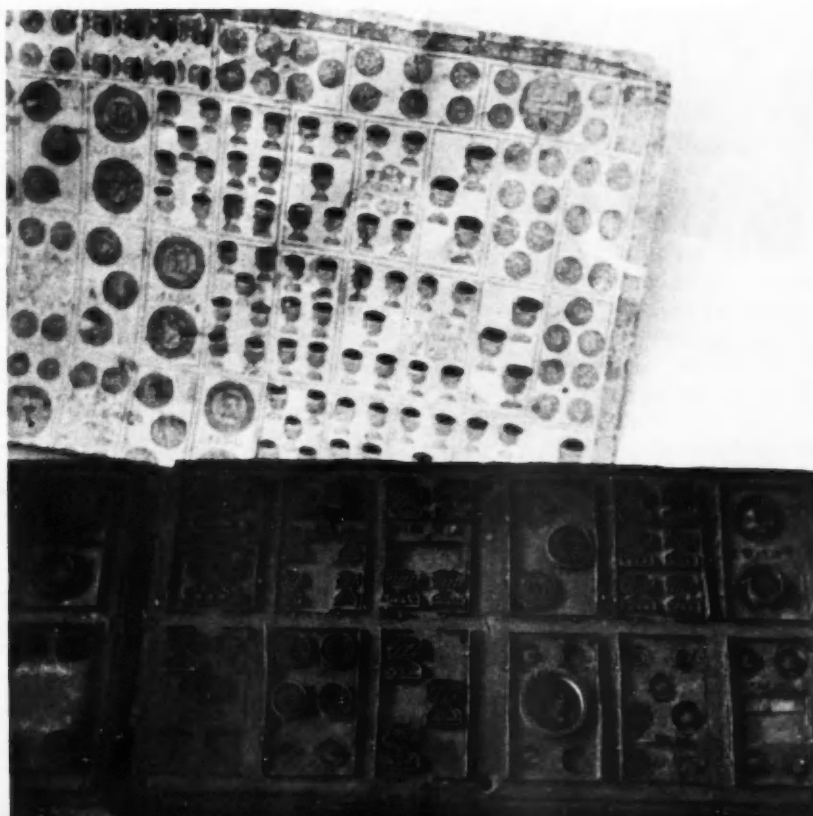
Some of the examples of printed work gathered by Echániz are rare treasures. Among these are gold illuminated prayers to the great Mexican martyr, San Felipe. These are from the Archbishop's library. When the Mexican saint's increasing popularity threatened the country's devotion to the Virgin of Guadalupe, these beautifully wrought works were confiscated and the cult suppressed. The pieces are framed in handcut lace of colored papers, with letters illuminated in gold.

Examples of printing include several books, songs, hymns, crests and seals, prayers, notices, and numerous engravings from Colonial to modern times.

In the garden Echániz has a sizeable group of pre-Columbian sculpture. In all cases the emphasis is on the graphic, the pictographic writing, the story told on the face of the stone. Don Guillermo speaks of these with the humility and passion of one dedicated to comprehending how man has thought, communicated, and set down his ideas through the ages.

Charles Lucas

Shown below are the metal-on-wood clichés for playing cards that set off the Echániz collecting mania. Above it are the samples printed from them.





## MEXICAN

**A suffragette and  
Mexico's first lady  
Was a rebel with**

The scrapbook of Mexico's first woman pilot, Mrs. Emma de Gutiérrez Suarez, spans three decades of this country's progress in the air. Clockwise from 1: License number 54 is issued to her following her examination. (The rebel soloed on Nov. 20, anniversary of the Revolution). Below the old Military Airport, where she learned, and on which she once made a forced landing. At 8 O'Clock Mrs. Gutiérrez today reading a book of her friend and colleague Amelia Earhart. At 11, a group of suffragettes congratulate her. In the center, a study from Mexico's romantic age of aviation.



"Generation of Rebels" was a fitting title for an article published nearly five years ago in this magazine. One of Mexico's most respected rebels was its author. Here she recounts some personal experience gleaned from her story-book life in aviation, which lead her into the fields of writing, lecturing, and translating. Mrs. de Gutiérrez, then Emma Catalina Encinas, soloed on Nov. 20, 1932, the anniversary date of the Revolution.

by Emma Gutiérrez Suárez

When the King of Spain asked Cortés what Mexico looked like, the

## AN AVIATRIX

attend an intellectual,  
first lady of the air  
bel with a cause

latter picked up a piece of paper, crumpled it, and threw it on the table, saying: "That's what Mexico looks like!" The many high mountain ranges and deep gorges which give this country its "crumpled-paper" appearance have been figuratively ironed out through the coming of the "Air Age" in the nineteen twenties, and now of the "Jet Age", which brings almost any place in the globe within "next meal" range.

The Conquest of Mexico was not achieved by Cortés in the sixteenth century, when he enslaved the many Indian tribes inhabiting this country. It was achieved by a handful of men, and women, who, through sheer daring "stick-to-it-iveness" or just plain rebelliousness, opened up the skyways and brought hitherto inaccessible places until then reachable only by foot or burro back, within the reach

of some kind of aircraft, and, while so doing, left their mark, and their contribution, in the development of aviation. But no contribution, however insignificant it may have seemed at the time; is ever totally sterile; someone benefited from it; someone learned something new which made flying the safest most comfortable and most pleasant way of travelling.

And as the new jet "Comet" crosses the skies in front of my window, a veritable cavalcade of figures go by in its wake: Charles Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart, whose name was news again recently, and I wonder what she thought of the confused and disheartened seventeen-year-old from Mexico (me) who wrote to ask her whether she, too, had met with as many obstacles and difficulties in pursuing her flying career as I was meeting in mine. Her prompt and cordial answer, inviting the lonesome girl flier from Mexico to become the first foreign member of the famous "99'ers". The books she sent, the contacts she provided which made me feel I was a member of a group of many women with similar aims and desires to fly. Her warm words of encouragement, of approval; and I think especially of her last letter, written a few days before taking off on the last lap of her



tragic flight around the world. And I wonder whether, if her original plans to fly westward instead of eastward had not gone astray due to an unforeseen accident, loss of time and consequent changes in weather conditions around the world, she would have met the same sad fate!

I remember also Helen Richey, who in 1933 blazed the trail for women airline pilots, by taking the first position as such offered to a woman, with Pennsylvania Airlines: of Florence "Pancho" Barnes, who often flew to Mexico, and in her roughspoken, abrupt

manner 'won the admiration of the airforce pilots by her daring competitions with them in the field of aerobatics, sometimes going them one better! Of Jacqueline Cochran, whose exciting career in aviation has made history, and of the many girls and women who, as WAFS during World War II, made such a lasting contribution to the field of Military Aviation, by ferrying planes to England, serving as instructors to trainee pilots; testing planes, etc. making such an impression on the then "top brass" of aviation that they were forced to concede, with grace, that the air war would not have been as successfully waged without them.

I wonder if my friend Anne Rambo, spectacular flier now with Lockheed Corporation, will attain her dream: to be the first woman to land on the moon. Knowing Anne, if such a thing is possible within our generation, I don't have the slightest doubt that she will do it.

As the shiny new Jet crosses the sky, my eyes turn to a picture hanging on the wall: that of a small open cockpit, two seater Spartan biplane, in which I learned to fly. Its 85 h.p. motor contrasts strongly with the tremendous power and speed of the modern day planes, and I remember the morning in which I had to land in a field of deep mud because the three instruments contained in the cockpit did not extend to a gasoline gage, and someone more important than I needed the load of fuel we had pumped into the plane the night before, neglecting to report it. I was barely able to clear the hangars of the Second Air Regiment before landing in the mud. And I remember, with gratitude, the deep concern of my instructor, Ricardo González Figueroa, of the Aldasoro brothers, Pablo and Eduardo, who did not hesitate to roll up their beautifully tailored pants legs to wade into

(See following page)

## MEXICAN AVIATRIX

(From preceding page)

the mud to rescue me. Eduardo and Pablo were at the time retired from active flying, but they held me spell-bound for many hours with the tales of their own flying, of the aircraft they put together with bits of wire, paper, glue and even string, flying and landing on what is now Calle de Querétaro, in the once fashionable Colonia Roma.

And in this long parade of faces, that of General Samuel Rojas, first Mexican man to hold an Army flier's license flashes across the field of my memory; that of Julio Zinzer, who held the first Civilian pilot's license and is still connected with a major airline; of men like Pablo Sidar and Emilio Carranza, whom I did not have the privilege of knowing because they were both dead before I ever took up flying; of "Fierrito" (Gra. Roberto Fierro, Chief of the Mexican Air Force) as he is affectionately called by his friends, and of the unselfish manner in which he often provided me with aircraft to get in the much desired flying hours, even to the loan of his prized Lockheed Vega, a present from the Lockheed corporation after his New York - Mexico no-stop flight; of Francisco Sarabia and his startling green eyes in an olive-complexioned face, and the many times his words of encouragement kept me in the air—and the awful, empty feeling I had in the pit of my stomach when I heard he had crashed in the Potomac.

And I think of other figures who at the time were not important, but are now the key men of Mexican Aviation: the cadets with whom I trained at the Army Aviation School, located at

the time in Balbuena. I remember hours spent with those boys discussing the exciting advancements in the field of aviation, which I was at the time translating from technical textbooks in order to pay for my flying time; and

of the joking manner in which they tried to make me believe that the initials of the School "Escuela Mexicana Militar de Aviación" (E.M.M.A.) were there because they spelled my name!

I think of all of these men and women gratefully, because whatever they contributed to aviation, is now written in the sky, in the wake of the fast Jets which will now connect the crumpled-paper map of Mexico with any point in the world!



Mrs. Gutiérrez Suarez  
flies a DC-2 on a  
South American tour.



*Inbound passengers at Mexico City's international air terminal wait in comfort to speedily clear customs*

## AIR TRAVEL

(From page 12)

**CANADIAN PACIFIC:** Britannia's link Canada and Mexico City non-stop-direct. Passengers bound for the Orient are handled through Vancouver to Japan, China, Australia, and New Zealand. Such flights stop over in Hawaii. Passengers to or from Europe take the Montreal route to Lisbon and Madrid.

**REAL AEROVIAS BRASIL:** Super Constellations make four flights weekly from Mexico City to South America. This expanding line has a Los Angeles, Mexico City, South America run.

**TACA:** Jet-prop Viscounts connect Mexico City with Central America.

**LACSA:** The Costa Rican International Airline connects Miami, Havana, British West Indies, Mexico, and Central American points. Service is on Super Convair-340's.

**AMERICAN AIRLINES:** Royal Coachman offers traditional non-stop service

to Chicago on DC-7's. Two other flights leave daily, both DC-6's with stops in San Antonio, Dallas, Tulsa, Saint Louis, and Chicago. They proudly advise that connections are available to any city with an airport.

**GUEST:** Another airline from Mexico that proves how rapidly air travel in

Mexico is expanding. Guest now has an international route direct to Miami. Domestic routes are also serviced.

**PAN AMERICAN:** Twenty-six flights per week connect Mexico with Houston, Brownsville, New Orleans, Miami, and Panama. PanAm flights to either coast make connections with one of the jets of "the world's most experienced airline."

The vacationist, business man, student, teacher, conventioneer, and the casual world traveler now realize that Mexico is within hours of any spot on the globe. Service is regular and often enough to have you almost anywhere in less than a day. Many a disappointed traveler has realized, too late, that reservations are often difficult to obtain. This is especially true of through flights from Canada and occasionally the U. S. metropolitan centers. In all cases more planes and newer and bigger models are alleviating the situation.

Leslie Bordas



*In the Capital an arrogant peacock turns his back on the incoming traveler and the draft from jets*

# MUSIC MAKERS

(From page 17)

ing present day authentic Indian music for the purpose of preserving it for future generations, and, furthermore, investigating its prequest sources. But there is a plaguing problem for the musicologist involved in this task: moving into remote areas with electronic equipment to record everything worthwhile is very costly and financial backing very hard to get. The Mexican government has done a marvelous job collecting as much as it could. That which has been collected is in the archives of the Institute of Fine Arts; but the sad fact remains that the government has not been able to send out a recording expedition for well over twelve years.

I shall give now a short resumé of where authentic Indian music still may be heard.

**T**he Yaquis in the state of Sonora have their famous Sacred Deer Dance, accompanied by ancestral instruments, the water drum and the rasp. The water drum is embedded in the earth, filled with water, into which, upside down, a smaller bowl is pressed with the left hand of the player. With his right hand he beats the rhythm with a stick. The end of the stick is wrapped in a corn leaf. The rasp is a notched stick, the left end of which is placed on an upside down bowl. The right end is held by the player, who moves a piece of hardwood over the notches. This rasp is nothing else but the Aztec *omichicahuaztli*, played at the funerals of mighty warriors, except that the Aztecs used for the soundbox a human skull.

Three dancers participate in the Sacred Deer Dance. One represents the deer, symbol of Good, the other two coyotes, symbol of Evil. During the course of the dance, the deer gets

attacked by them. It seems strange that Good should be killed by Evil, but that is a matter of the Yaqui mentality.

On Tiburón or Shark Island, off the coast of Sonora, the Seris, or Congaac, lead an impoverished existence. The Seris are fast becoming extinct. There are only a hundred left, all belonging to one family. Yet they are one of the most musical of the primitive tribes, believing that music comes from their witch doctors. Each generation

as well as Christian symbols. The Tarahumara plays the fiddle or the guitar for himself, but the religious music may be played only on the ancestral instruments, the flute, drum and gourd.

The Huicholes who live in the mountains of Nayarit are, in my opinion, the most musically inclined of all the Indian tribes. They are fire and sun worshippers, and most of their chants are invocations to Grandfather Fire, Father Sun, and the peyote, a narcotic cactus which they deified and use in their religious ceremonies.

**A**mong the Purépechas, or Tarascans, of the state of Michoacán, who are best known for their delightful



has its witch doctor who composes songs and is treated like a semi-god.

The Tarahumara in the state of Chihuahua are scattered over a vast mountainous area. Although their personal dwelling is often a cave, for religious ceremonies, of which they have a great many, there is a special sacred area very strangely decorated with totemic

mestizo style music, may still be found persons who sing the ancient songs in the Purépecha language, songs in weird rhythms and marvellous syncopations. The Purépechas were early influenced by Bishop Quiroga who taught them in the sixteenth century many of the Spanish crafts, including that of making stringed instruments, gui-



## MUSIC MAKERS

(From page 24)

tars, violins, harps, etc.

Because most of the truly Indian music is today performed only by old-timers, it is a fact that it is disappearing fast.

It is often a headache for the musicologist to separate the 'authentic' from 'exotic' influences, even in music collected from the most isolated regions. For instance, one may tell the story about the Lacandons, a Mayan tribe of less than two hundred, who live deep in the jungles of southern Chiapas. They have an amazing ability to pick up exotic melodies. Once they were visited by an explorer who sang some Jewish songs to them, which they adapted and included in their own music. So, of course, it another explorer visited the area and came out with the alarming news he happened that on a later occasion had found the lost tribe of Israel.

Whatever music the Indian plays or whatever songs or chants he sings, he does it in his own inimitable way. It is fair to say that mestizo music gets its typical Mexican flavor only when there is a pronounced Indian influence. The songs from Mexico City's Tin Pan Alley tend to confuse the Mexico Cityman as well as the foreigner.

## Our own Directory

### MUSEUMS

**Museo Nacional de Antropología** — (Calle de la Moneda 13, around corner from National Palace). Pre-Hispanic Art, featuring such interesting pieces as the Tizoc sacrificial stone, the Aztec Calendar, and the Palenque Cross.

**Museo Juárez** — (National Palace). Exposition devoted to Mexico's Abraham Lincoln, Benito Juárez, including reproductions of his bedroom office.

**Museo Etnológico de Figuras de Cera** — (Calle del Seminario & Guatemala). Wax museum featuring famous scenes and personages of Mexican history.

**Museo Nacional de Artes e Industrias** — (Av. Juárez 44). Colorful, authentic native arts and crafts from all over Mexico are featured in this combination museum and store.

**Museo Frida Kahlo** — (Calle Londres 127, Coahuacán). This former home of Mexico's outstanding woman artist and her equally famous husband, Diego Rivera, has been converted into a charming museum, featuring exhibits of their works, an interesting idol collection, and many of the rooms preserved as they were during the lifetime of the couple.

**Museo de la Flora y Fauna** — Interesting examples of flower and plant life in Mexico.

**Museo de Arte and Ciencias** — (To west of National School of Architecture). Interesting exhibition of Pre-Columbian Art in Mexico.

**Museo de la Moda Mexicana** — (Varsovia 52 A). Exhibit devoted entirely to Pre-Hispanic fashion.

**Museo de la Charrería** — (Casa Chata, Tlalpan, D. F.). One of the finest collections of Mexican charro items may be seen in a lovely country house of the 18th century.

**Museo Histórico de Churubusco** — (Near the Calzada de Tlalpan in Churubusco). This ex-convent now houses historical objects from the War of 1847.

**Colonial Art** — Permanent exhibit of the San Carlos Academy, including Mexican painters of the 17th and 18th centuries, as well as the finest collection of European art in Mexico City. San Carlos Gallery (Academia 22).

**Religious Art** — Treasures from the main Cathedral of Mexico City, as well as other historical churches of the country. Museo de Arte Religioso (Guatemala 17).

**Orozco** — A permanent display of works by José Clemente Orozco, plus occasional extra exhibits by other artists. Galería Orozco (Hamburga 113).



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# STEPPING OUT

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preciated by the National Hotel chain as by myself and, as a result of this former fact, he was sort of its trouble shooter for every new restaurant, night spot or hotel that they sponsored. Which was very convenient, for it seemed that every other new place

that I decided to give a try, well, there was Lorenzo to see that I got the best service in the house.

But miracles can't become a daily thing, for three meals a day, but Lorenzo has arranged it! What I mean to tell you is that a new building has gone up overnight—the way they do things here—right next door to our office, and Lorenzo's own shiny new restaurant is right in the middle of it, serving breakfast, lunch and dinner. He's at Atenas 56, calling himself, rano's, and we're at Atenas 42, calling ourselves the usual variety of names as our deadline approaches. But, whatever we're calling ourselves, save your complaints until you see us in Cyrano's.

E. G.

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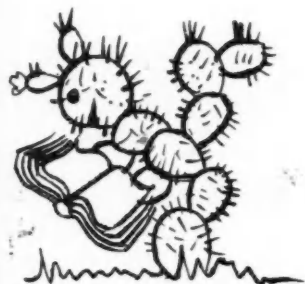
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## BARBACOA

DE LA SANTA CRUZ: to serve 50 persons you need three sheep. By this I mean three complete animals of the sort you order from your butcher under the name of mutton. Have the butcher joint the animals into the following pieces: spine, legs, backs, and fronts (ribs).

To start the barbecue dig a hole 30 inches deep and with a diameter of 32 inches, the hole being made barrel-shaped. If the ground is very damp, make the hole slightly bigger and line it with bricks. Now fill the hole with wood, light the fire and let it roar for at least three hours. As the wood is consumed, add more wood to keep the fire really hot; at the end of the three hours, the fire should be reduced to very hot coals and ready to receive the barbecue.

Now fit a large "cazuela" (earthenware casserole) into the bottom of the hole on top of the hot coals and put into it some water (about 1/3 full), a handful of "chile chipotle" (you can buy these in cans in specialty shops), a large herb bouquet made of parsley, bay leaf, thyme, marjoram and oregano, and two sour tunas.



When you are ready to serve, remove the dirt carefully from the sheet of metal so that none of it will fall into the hole, open the barbecue pit and take out the cactus leaves; spread them on a clean platter or on top of a table and put the pieces of meat on it. You take them out of the pit. Last of all, very carefully, lift out the "cazuela", which is now full of the most delicious broth... a cup of this is given to each guest immediately.

The sauce served with this meat varies somewhat from region to region, but a favourite in most States is "Salsa Borracha": the following recipe for it was given me by Elvira the morning cook at the Hacienda de San Miguel Regla in Huasca, Hidalgo. You will realize that this particular sauce is impossible to make anywhere except in Mexico, but I still think you might like to know about it. Chile pasilla is toasted, peeled and deveined and ground on a "metate", "bajándolo" (that is, washing it down off the metate) with a little vinegar and water. At the same time some cloves of garlic are added and when it is all well mashed to a paste, grated onion is added and as much "pulque" (a milky fermented drink made from the maguey), as the chile will absorb.

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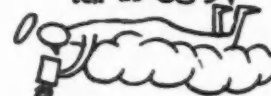


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well informed statesiders clearly doing business with the Banco Nacional insist that they were dealing with the Crédito Bursátil. The bookkeeping must at times be difficult but I have never heard either party complain of it.

And, in effect, it must have its advantages. The main offices of the Banco Nacional are located just across the street, Isabela la Católica, from the Crédito. If one's requirements can not be accommodated at the bank itself, it must really be a relief, not to mention a time saver, to have the investment bank so close.

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high interest rates on such making them particularly attractive. This latter activity has recently met with discouragement on the part of the Banco de México, the government bank, which favors the more nationally constructive aspects of true investment banking.

Eliot Gibbons

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